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President KIM IL SUNG Calls for 8.8-Mil.-Ton Grain Production

At the national congress on agriculture which closed in Pyongyang on January 27 President Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a profound analysis of the present conditions of the development of agriculture and the actual requirements of the socialist construction as a whole, made a programmatic speech which would serve as a guiding compass in accelerating the complete realisation of the rural theses through the more vigorous fulfilment of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside and bringing the agricultural production to a new higher stage and attaining the target of 8.8 million tons of grain and, further, the target of 10 million tons of grain by thoroughly applying the Juche-based farming method and giving the powerful assistance of the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people to the countryside.

In his speech the President called upon the entire attendants of the congress and the working farmers to firmly equip themselves with the Juche idea, do all farm work meticulously and methodically in a way befitting the master and make an allout march under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside to attain the target of 8.8 million tons of grain, and further, the target of 10 million tons of grain.

Nature Remaking

President Kim Il Sung taught that the five-point policy of nature remaking should be completely implemented to attain the target of 10 million tons of grain.

He said that irrigation should be rounded off within this year in the remaining 150,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* is approximately one hectare) out of the 400,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields, whose irrigation was proposed earlier, and the work of land rezoning carried on to readjust small plots of paddy and non-paddy fields and remove piles of stones so that full capacity operation of the existing farm machines may be ensured for accelerating the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

The President also taught that the projects for the reclamation of 100,000 *chongbo* of tidal marshes should be vigorously pushed ahead and, to this end, dredgers, ships and machines and equipment needed for the reclamation of tideland be manufactured.

He appealed to the entire agricultural working people, workers, technicians, scientists and entire people to carry on vigorously the five-point policy of nature remaking and thoroughly implement it in the shortest possible period to help towards attaining the target of 10 million tons of grain.

He referred to the successes scored in the irrigation in the countryside. He noted that they ctrried out irrigation projects in 300,000 *chongbo* of fields every year, starting from scratch on the debris of the war and thus turned our country in a short period into a "country of irrigation" with more than one million *chongbo* of irrigated fields and in the recent period they brought 200,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields under irrigation in a year or more under the condition where the irrigation projects should be carried out even in the remote mountainous areas to overcome the influence of the cold front.

Mechanization

President Kim Il Sung appealed to the scientists, technicians and office employees of the agricultural science organs and all the functionaries and Party members in the engineering industry to turn out to the struggle for completing the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture set forth in the rural theses and forming the final victory of the rural theses.

He said that a greater number of various farm machines including tractors are required to completely free the farmers from arduous labour-reap a bumper harvest every year and bring in steadily increasing farm crops in time. He stressed that the production of "Chollima," "Pungnyon," "Chungsong" and "Chonjin" tractors should be increased to successfully carry out the task of raising the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* paddy and non-paddy fields to 8-10 in the new long-term plan period.

Along with this, the President put forward the task to increase the production of trucks for providing 3-4 trucks per 100 *chongbo* as early as possible and manufacture many farm machines of various kinds, such as combined rice harvesters, maize harvesters, potato and vegetable harvesters and rice transplanting machines.

He taught that scientific research should be further strengthened and speedy, light, handy and more efficient tractors, harvesters and other machines be manufactured successfully realize the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

2-Crop System

President Kim Il Sung said that practical experience proved the ample possibility of raising two crops a year in our country and therein lay great reserves for grain production. He called upon the entire functionaries to the agricultural domain to solve the problem of creating a two-crop area with a will to make the people live better.

In this connection he taught that the farms south of Pyongyang and Hamhung should be turned into a two-crop area and, as the immediate task, the fields of Changyon, Ongjin, Kangryong and Taetan districts of South Hwanghae Province should be surveyed and registered and complete mechanization realized there to introduce a two-crop system.

The President stressed that the functionaries should direct proper attention to the creation of a two-crop area to further diversify and enrich the dietary life of people. (KCNA)

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16th Plenum of 5th CC of WPK Held

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The 16th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on January 28, 1978.

The plenary meeting was presided over by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The plenary meeting was attended by the Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Party. Also present at the plenary meeting were the Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party.

Attending the plenary meeting were leading personnel of the Central, provincial, city and county Party, administrative and economic organs and Party workers of factories and enterprises.

The plenary meeting passed the following agenda item:

On the adoption of a letter of the Central Committee of the Party to the entire Party members.

The agenda item was discussed at the plenary meeting.

At the plenary meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, made an important concluding speech which would serve as a programmatic guiding compass in carrying out the tasks set forth in the letter of the Central Committee of the Party to the entire Party members.

The plenary meeting unanimously adopted the letter of the Central Committee of the Party calling upon the entire Party members to be mobilized all to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan which is of epochal significance in the struggle of our people for the building of socialism and communism, upholding the militant programme put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Democratic Front Urges 4-Point Nat'l Salvation Proposal Be Realized

Alliance with Communism

We express the hope that the governments, democratic organizations and progressive peoples of all countries of the world will more vehemently denounce the south Korean authorities' splitting act to create "two Koreas" and voice as ever firm solidarity for the just cause of our people to realize the four-point national salvation proposal.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland said this in a statement issued on January 24 in connection with the lapse of one year since a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations was held in Pyongyang and a letter containing the national salvation proposal sent to the political parties, public organizations and people of all walks of life in south Korea and compatriots overseas.

In the letter we put forward the new four-point national salvation proposal on realizing the great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south, easing the tension between the north and south and removing the danger of a nuclear war, eliminating the source of a discord within the nation and creating an atmosphere of great national unity, and convening a north-south political consultative conference, the statement pointed out.

Due to the manoeuvres of the south Korean rulers seeking confrontation between the north and the south and persisting in the "two Koreas" policy, none of our patriotic initiatives has been realized so far though one year has passed, the statement noted.

It went on:

The south Korean authorities have followed the road of betraying the nation and further strengthening the tieup with outside forces, obdurately resorted to the policy of anti-communism and fascistization, fostering an atmosphere of antagonism and confrontation within the nation, zealously stepped up war preparations and rendered the situation of the country strained as never before.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has the permanent national split as the supreme goal and are spreading an argument about the impossibility of the reunification and the advantage of the split and persisting in the "simultaneous UN membership" and "cross recognition" to create "two Koreas" through despicable reliance upon the outside forces, it said. (KCNA)

The council of former south Korean politicians in the north for the promotion of peaceful reunification sent a letter on January 26 to the political parties, groups and personages of all circles in south Korea, appealing to them to hold high the banner of alliance with communism and national salvation and rise as one in the national historic cause of achieving the country's reunification.

The council, formed with former members of the south Korean puppet national assembly and political and public figures who came to the northern half of the DPRK in 1950 to find a road of rebirth, sent the letter on the occasion of the first anniversary of the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang last year calling for uniting the patriotic forces in the north and the south to prevent a permanent national split and achieve national reunification.

The letter said:

Those who truly love the country and the nation should place the great cause of reunification above anything else and make nation-wide efforts to open up the road of reunification, irrespective of their political views and religious beliefs. It continued:

Originally, anti-communism was neither the will of our fellow countrymen nor the request of the history of our nation.

Anti-communism is a slogan put up by the reactionary rulers to oppress the people ever since communism appeared on the globe and a slogan of aggression invented by the imperialists to subjugate other nations.

Noting that the successive rulers of south Korea, taking anti-communism, an invention of foreign forces, as their "national policy," have enforced the reactionary rule of colluding with the outside forces, antagonizing themselves to the compatriots and repressing the people, the letter went on:

The destination of reliance upon outside forces, north-south confrontation and fascist tyranny committed by the south Korean rulers under the pretext of anti-communism is after all the perpetuation of national split.

It continued:

Though the north and the south have different systems and ideas, we must unite and unite as the same nation for reunification.

Those who believe in God and those who believe in communism can live together in one country and in one territory.

If we unite, transcending the difference in ideas and ideal, we can reunify the country. But if we antagonize ourselves to each other, we cannot avert split nor can we prevent south Korea from being reduced to a permanent colony of the United States and Japan.

This is why we oppose anti-communism and call for an alliance with communism.

He who was born and wants to live on in this land must determinedly turn out to realize an alliance with communism, the supreme demand of the nation.

It is time not to hesitate but to decidedly realize an alliance with communism; it is time not to deplore the division but to achieve the reunification without fail.

In order to realize an alliance with communism, the letter proposed to crush the domestic and foreign reactionaries against the alliance, institute a north-south confederation and to convene a north-south political consultative conference. (KCNA)

Letter to Journalists of World Adopted Here

A letter to journalists of the world was adopted at the 11th Congress of the Korean Journalists and Publishers Association in Japan.

The quadrennial congress was held on Jan. 28 at the auditorium of the Choson Simbo Company, the publisher of the Korean-language daily Choson Simbo and the English-language weekly People's Korea, located in the heart of Tokyo. The last congress was participated in by hundreds of Korean journalists and publishers representing the Korean press organs here affiliated with Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), which are publishing 38 periodicals.

In the unanimously adopted letter, they called upon fellow journalists of the world devoted to peace and democracy to support Pyongyang's reasonable proposals for national reunification, independent, democratic and peaceful; encourage south Korean journalists in their struggle for the freedom of the press and democracy; press the authoritarian regime of Pak Jung Hi for the unconditional release of the "political prisoners" including journalists; and join in an international campaign to oppose the "two-Korea" plot.

The Korean journalists pledged themselves to strengthen the friendship and cooperation with progressive press organs and pressmen, including the International Organization of Journalists.

The Korean Journalists and Publishers Association in Japan was formed in 1954 and admitted to the IOJ in 1974. Pak Tong Chun, Chairman of the Association was awarded the International Prize of Journalist by the IOJ in 1976.

The congress adopted a letter to south Korean pressmen and a petition to the Japanese Government as well as the letter to journalists of the world.

DPRK Memorandum:

U.S. Should Give Up 'Two-Korea' Policy

Pyongyang remains absolutely negative to the persistent attempt to create "two Koreas" by Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

Issuing a lengthy memorandum on Feb. 1, the Government of the DPRK categorically rejected such a crafty attempt, according to KCNA. It totally branded as the "two-Korea" plot such arguments as the "cross recognition" of north and south Korea, their "separate UN membership" and the "balance of power" on the Korean Peninsula.

In the first part, the memorandum disclosed the United States has since pursued the creation of "two Koreas" as her basic Korea policy based on the imperialistic tactics "divide and rule."

With the "Nixon doctrine" proclaimed, Washington overly started to carry ahead with the "two-Korea" policy early in the 1970's, it observed. What is more, it added, the U.S. tried to use for this purpose the north-south dialogue initiated by the July 4, 1972 joint statement.

Instigated by the U.S., the memorandum said, Pak Jung Hi in his "special statement" in June, 1973 announced as a "state policy" the "freezing of division" and the "separate admission" of north and south Korea to the United Nations.

The "two-Korea" policy has been taken over by the Ford and Carter administrations up to date, it noted.

In the second part, the memorandum declared the "cross recognition" also as an bid to create "two Koreas" through the alternate recognition of Pyongyang and Seoul by socialist and capitalist countries. Disclosing that adopting the theory of "cross recognition" was invented by the Ford administration, it pointed out Tokyo has actively followed Ford's doctrine.

Proceeding from such standpoint, Washington and its allies claimed that "international mediation" by big powers is necessary for peace in Korea and the solution of the Korean question, it said, and added:

It is intended to justify the interference of outside forces in Korea and their splitting policy.

Saying the south Korean "regime" is not an independent government with which the independent states should have relations and a tool for executing the colonial policy of the U.S., it stressed this "regime" represents none of the Korean people.

In the third part, the memorandum castigated the "separate UN membership" as a sophistry to veil the splitting machinations. It is aimed to see the DPRK compelled to enter the UN with the admission of south Korea to the world organization, it said.

In addition, the memorandum stated as follows:

If south Korea is admitted to the UN, the south Korean "regime" will act as if it were the legitimate one in Korea. If the north and south Korea enter the UN, being separated from each other, Korea, a single national state, will be recognized internationally as two states and Korea's division be fixed permanently. As a result, the eager desire of the Korean people for reunification will not be realized, the division will continue indefinitely, the situation will not be stabilized in Korea and the tension and the danger of war will constantly persist there.

Explaining Pyongyang's approach to the UN admission, it held the DPRK should be admitted to the UN after the reunification or at least as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo after the institution of a confederation.

In the fourth part, the memorandum charged that, calling for the "equilibrium of strength," Washington seeks to maintain its domination over south Korea and back the permanent division of Korea with strength. Tokyo and Seoul, it added, are dancing to the tune of the dangerous U.S. policy.

Warning they are now steadily reinforcing the armed forces in south Korea in accordance with the "balance of power" policy, it said that Tokyo-Seoul cooperation has been strengthened with the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military system" reinforced.

In the last part, the memorandum stressed the Korean people categorically opposed the division from the beginning and earnestly wish to be reunified into one.

It demanded the U.S. give up the "two-Korea" policy, take measures to completely and immediately withdraw its U.S. troops and all the mass destruction weapons including nuclear arms from south Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and their pledges, and should take their hands off Korea.

It also demanded the Japanese Government should no longer take an action obstructive to the reunification.

The memorandum called upon foreign countries not to be drawn into or respond to the "two-Korea" plot.

The Korean people hope that especially the American and the Japanese people will join more actively in the struggle against the "two-Korea" plot, it emphasized.

(Full text on page 2)

3,000 Osakaites Support Earlier Korea Reunion

Korea must no longer remain divided. Her reunification should be brought into being without delay.

A grand rally of 3,000 Osakaites held on Jan. 31-in the western metropolis of Japan called for this in the unanimously adopted resolution.

The mass meeting was organized by the Osaka Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea at the Nakanoshima Public Hall.

This gathering came at a time when sympathizers with the Korean cause are increasing among the Japanese people in all walks of life, with the Second International Conference for Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification slated for this autumn in Tokyo.

The resolution said the earlier reunification is pressed in national and humanitarian points of view and in the light of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The divided country should be reunified by the Koreans themselves as it is their internal affair, it claimed.

The Korean people should be enabled to conduct their lawful rights to national self-determination and independence, and, it added, no one is in a position to violate them.

So far, the Korean people have done everything in their power to realize national reunification, basically basing themselves on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and national unity and the five-point policy, it noted.

The resolution recalled that the world public demands:

The United States immediately disengage herself from south Korea; the "separate admission of north and south Korea to the UN" and "cross recognition" aimed at "two Koreas" be rejected; Pak "regime's" violation of human rights be checked and the south Korean democratic forces encouraged.

The attendants expressed warm support for and firm solidarity with the Korean cause and confirmed their greater efforts for the common cause in step with the world public, it said, and declared:

They will make every possible effort successfully to convene the Second International Conference for Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification.

The meeting heard speeches of Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions (Sohyo), Iwai Akira, Secretary General of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification, and Yun Sang Chol, Vice-Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun). After their speeches, lectures were given.

3,000 Osakaites gathered on Jan. 31 in support of Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

KOREA FOCUS

'Military Balance' on Korean Peninsula

Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., commander of the American forces in south Korea, on Jan. 30 told the press that the south Korean forces are currently strong enough to defend themselves and will win a war with the north.

This view is being brought into serious question in the U.S. State Department's "1977 Report on Korea" required by the Foreign Assistance Act. The report is aimed at convincing the Congress of the need to transfer at no cost to the south Koreans 800 million dollars worth of weapons and sell them 60 F-16s for 1.2 billion dollars.

To be precise, the report has two objectives: one is to justify the improvement of the south Korean forces by exaggerating the "superiority of the north" in the military balance, and the other is to oppose the total withdrawal of U.S. combat ground forces and the reinforced presence of U.S. Air Force units in south Korea.

Statistical figures in American reports on the military balance on the Korean Peninsula, including the afore-said Korean report, are mostly from a British book, *"Military Balance 1976-77."* During the 1976 presidential election campaign, Carter advocated the withdrawal of American forces from south Korea when study papers on the military balance "favoring the north" were available. It was not because of his mere objection to the projected troop withdrawal but because he had denounced the plan as based on military intelligence a few years before, an act bordering on a slander of Carter, that Gen. Singlaub, chief of staff of the U.S. army in south Korea, was relieved of his command by the American President.

Figures entered in those reports on the military balance, in particular describing the north, are completely a classic guesswork.

The attempt to overstate the "inferiority of the south" with irrational figures is bound to be self-contradictory.

For example, according to their estimates, south Korea's 1975 GNP was 18.4 billion dollars with its population numbering 34.61 million, while the north recorded 3.5 billion dollars for its GNP in 1972 and had a population of 16.28 million. In other words, the south has a population twice and GNP four times the north. In defence spending the south reported 1.5 billion dollars in 1976, twice the north's 878 million dollars.

After the 1968 Pueblo incident, the DPRK annualy increased its defence spending to the point of 31-32 per cent of the state budget. However, after the announcement of the 1972 north-south joint statement, the defense expenditure began to decrease by a large margin and now accounts for 15-16 per cent of the state budget. The military spending of the south had constantly stood at 23-24 per cent of its total budget before the start of the north-south dialogue and widened to 29.2 per cent in 1975 from the 1972 figure of 24.5 per cent and leapt in 1976 to 34.3 per cent and the 1977 figure is 34.8 per cent (statistics released by the Seoul authorities).

Supposing that Korean figures in Military Balance are true, how is it possible to determine the "superiority of the north to the south," as the economic potential of the north is claimed to be just less than half that of the south? The fact is that south Korea has received a large amount of military grants from the United States, while the north has received none from abroad.

Ralph N. Clough, senior associate of the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., writes in his study *Deterrence and Defense in Korea: The Role of U.S. Forces* that his judgements are based on evaluations by American military analysts, and states: "South Koreans tend to rate their own military capability lower... The greater caution of these evaluations by persons whose homeland is directly threatened is not surprising, and strengthen their argument for more military aid and for retention of U.S. troops in south Korea."

Outcries against the "superiority of the north to the south" are to provide rationale for the Pak Jung Hi junta's allegations of the "threat of southward invasion from the north," intended to enable it to stay in power indefinitely. The outcome will be aggravation of tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Pyongyang Categorically Discloses "Two-Korea" Plot

DPRK Government's Memorandum

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on February 1 issued a memorandum denouncing the domestic and foreign splittists for their "two Koreas" plot to perpetuate the division of Korea. The full text of the memorandum is as follows:

☆ ☆

The reunification of Korea is the unanimous desire and aspiration of the entire Korean people and the peaceloving people the world over.

Today, however, the domestic and foreign splittists have become more undisguised in their "two Koreas" plot to keep Korea split for ever, going against the demand of the times.

Creation of "Two Koreas" Is Basic Principle of U.S. Policy towards Korea

Divide and rule—this is the habitual tactics of the imperialists.

The United States applies this ruling method in Korea, as it does in every part of the world.

Having occupied south Korea in 1945, the United States converted it into its colony and rigged up the south Korean puppet regime by abasing the name of the United Nations.

The United States dreaming of world domination could not be content with the occupation of south Korea alone.

It was for this reason that it started the Korean War in 1950. But, it sustained a shameful defeat in this war.

Far from drawing a lesson from this, the U.S. ruling circles instigated the south Korean authorities to cry for the "unification by prevailing over communism," while persistently intensifying the policies of aggression and war in Korea after the war.

The wild ambition for "unification by prevailing over communism" to dominate the whole of Korea by force of arms came a cropper.

In face of the ever growing might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the mounting revolutionary struggle of the Asian people, the United States found itself further on the defensive.

Thus, voices began to become louder in the United States calling for the "reshaping" of the U.S. Asian policy and the perpetuation of the split of Korea.

The "Report on the Study of the Asian Policy" (Conlon report) submitted to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1959 claimed that "there is no proper way for the unification of Korea...and the de facto governments of two Koreas should continue to exist till the foreseeable future." Following this, "Washington Post" said that "...there can be no unification of Korea. Divided Korea will be far better than a unified communist Korea." (Washington, October 31, 1959, "UPI", Washington, December 22, 1960, "Tongyang")

In particular, following the announcement of the "Nixon doctrine," the U.S. ruling circles entered the stage of openly pushing ahead with the "two Koreas" plot in real earnest early in the 1970's.

In his article "U.S. Asian policy" reflecting the "Nixon doctrine," Scalapino, the then U.S. Asian policy maker wrote that the United States should "recognize each of split Korea as an independent and sovereign state and make both of them observe the principles of peaceful co-existence and non-aggression against each other."

When the north-south joint statement was made public and north-south dialogue started in Korea in 1972, the United States viewed this as the best means of creating "two Koreas" and zealously encouraged the south Korean authorities to take the road of split, not reunification.

The south Korean authorities immediately put into practice the "two Koreas" plot stepped up by the U.S. behind the curtain of the dialogue.

On July 7, 1972, Pak Jung Hi stated at a "cabinet meeting" that "it took 300 years for Silla to unify the country" and that "the people should cool down excessive optimism, hasty judgement and excitement...and strive to build up national strength." And Li Hu Rak, who was co-chairman of the Seoul side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, said at the very place where the north-south joint statement was made public that "north-south relations have now gone over from confrontation without dialogue to confrontation with dialogue," inciting antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south.

The south Korean authorities turned down all the reasonable and realistic proposals advanced by our side in the north-south dialogue and finally went the length of making public the so-called "special statement" in June 1973, thus openly announcing to the world the "policy" of freezing and perpetuating the division of the country.

The assertion of Pak Jung Hi in the "special statement" was, in a word, that the north and south of Korea, being split as they are, should enter the United Nations separately.

The south Korean authorities described this treacherous assertion as one "helpful" to "detente" and "international cooperation." But, it was actually aimed at splitting our nation into two for ever and keeping south Korea indefinitely as a colony of the imperialists.

The U.S. and Japanese authorities did not bother to conceal the fact that this treacherous act of Pak Jung Hi was instigated by them.

On July 20, 1973, former U.S. Secretary of State Rogers, during his south Korean trip, said that he actively supported the simultaneous entry of the north and south of Korea into the United Nations and that the United States would "make every possible diplomatic effort" for it. And likewise, the then Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, stated:

"Frankly speaking, Pak was persuaded by the Japanese Foreign Ministry to make public the June 23 statement. Fortunately, the south Korean government complied with it and the statement came into being." (Seoul, July 20, 1973, "Tongyang," Japanese journal "Gunji Hyoron," No. 4, 1976)

The "two Koreas" policy of the Nixon administration was taken over by the Ford administration.

Former U.S. State Secretary Kissinger in an "interpellation" at an Upper Midwest meeting in Minneapolis in July 15, 1975, said his candid opinion was that the Korean question would not find an eternal solution in the foreseeable future.

By perpetuating the division of Korea, the United States intended to keep south Korea as a colony and military base indefinitely and realize its domination of Asia and the world with south Korea as a stronghold.

The "two Koreas" plot of the preceding U.S. authorities is carried on by the present U.S. authorities.

At the present stage the splittists try to create an international climate for rigging up "two Koreas" through the "cross recognition" of the north and south of Korea and, furthermore, legalize the division of Korea through the United Nations.

This is the strategy of the splittists to create "two Koreas."

"Cross Recognition Argument" for Creating Climate for Permanent Split

Today the domestic and foreign splittists claim that an "international climate" should be created for making "two Koreas."

It was for this purpose that they conceived "an argument about the cross recognition of the north and south of Korea."

"Cross recognition" is meant to create "two Koreas" through the alternate recognition of the north and south of Korea by socialist and capitalist countries.

This was an "invention" made by the Ford administration to perpetuate division.

A "high-ranking official" of the United States who accompanied Ford during his Far Eastern tour in November, 1974, said that the United States was ready to negotiate with north Korea if the socialist countries expressed "their readiness to recognize south Korea as a state and have negotiations with it." (Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun," November 22, 1974)

Kissinger who had long hatched the plot for "cross recognition of the north and south of Korea," said in his speech at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly on September 22, 1975 that if "north Korea and her allies improve relations" with south Korea, the United States "is ready to take similar action." In his "new Pacific doctrine" made public in Honolulu on December 7, 1975, Ford, talking about a "constructive arrangement" for the solution of the Korean question, revealed the intention of the United States to make countries surrounding Korea recognize the "existence" of the south Korean "regime" through "negotiations" and realise "cross recognition" in this course.

This "cross recognition" argument was more loudly vociferated by the Japanese authorities.

Asked by an opposition party member as to "how he thought of the idea of simultaneous recognition of the north and south of Korea by four big powers...," Miyazawa, former Japanese Foreign Minister, said at the House of Councillors on December 24, 1974, that "if an agreement is reached among the countries concerned, our country will also approve it" and that "it will result in giving up the reunification of Korea...but it will be a step forward from the present state."

At that time "Asahi Shimbun" said that the statement of Miyazawa on "the method of cross recognition of the north and south of Korea," which was brought forward with Ford's Far Eastern trip as an occasion, subsequently confirmed by Kissinger and strongly insisted on by south Korea, clearly expressed the stand of the Japanese Government.

In March 1977, Hatoyama, former Foreign Minister of the Fukuda Government, following suit of his predecessors, stated that "the concrete way of co-existence of the north and south is to make them recognize each other's existence through four big powers' cross recognition of the north and south." ("Jiji," March 11, 1977, Tokyo)

The present south Korean authorities are frantically scheming to realise the "cross recognition" plot of the United States and Japan.

Saying that it is their "policy to establish relations with East European communist states which have different systems and ideals," they blared that they "approve the cross recognition of north and south Korea by the Western side and Communist bloc."

They who obdurately opposed the national liberation struggle and national self-determination of the oppressed peoples, acting as a servant of the imperialists, have gone so far as to disguise themselves as a "friend" of the countries of the new-emerging forces in order to make their way into these countries.

"U.N. Membership Argument" for Justifying Division

The splittists within and without including those of the United States regard the UN as a favourable theatre for freezing the division of Korea and creating "two Koreas."

The splittists try to fabricate "two Koreas" through the UN; this is designed to justify the division of Korea by applying to the divided Korea the general practice that today all countries admitted to the UN have their existence and position internationally recognized as independent states.

This is why the splittists have persistently tried to realize "simultaneous entry into the UN by the north and south of Korea" and "separate admission of south Korea to the UN."

The methods employed for perpetuating division through the UN were, without exception, aimed at keeping Korea divided indefinitely, not at realising the reunification of Korea.

Their splitting manoeuvres, however, met fiasco each time.

Nevertheless, the splittists are now hatching all kinds of schemes to realize at any cost the "simultaneous entry into the UN" by the north and south of Korea or "separate admission of south Korea to the UN."

Pak Jung Hi, with the active backing of his masters, is eagerly begging everyone not to obstinately oppose or obstruct south Korea's admission to the UN, south Korean "foreign minister" Pak Dong Jin said: "Our policy is to enter the UN at any rate whether it may be separate or simultaneous admission of the north and south."

The splittists are describing the admission of south Korea to the UN as a "realistic method" for Korea's reunification.

This, however, is nothing but a sophistry to veil their splitting machination. Their real aim is to see the Democratic People's Republic of Korea compelled to enter the UN with the admission of south Korea to it.

In regard to this, a Japanese paper exposed that the admission of south Korea to the UN was intended to produce "an effect on the simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the UN."

It is ridiculous, indeed, that a "regime" which is not entitled to enter the UN, isolated and rejected within and without, should talk about the admission to the UN.

The south Korean authorities charged the United Nations with "inability" and "weakness" when it took a favourable measure for Korea's reunification. But they claimed about the "advantage" of the admission to the UN when they want to use it for their splitting machination.

Entirely unjustifiable is any sort of plots of the splittists to create "two Koreas" through the UN.

If south Korea is "admitted to the UN," the south Korean "regime" will act as if it were a legitimate one in Korea. If the north and south of Korea enter the UN, being separated from each other, Korea, a single national state, will be recognized internationally as two states and Korea's division is held permanently. As a result, the eager desire of the Korean people for reunification will not be realized, the division will continue indefinitely, the situation will not be stabilized in Korea and the tension and the danger of war will constantly persist there.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has clarified many a time its consistent stand that our country should not enter the UN before its reunification and should be admitted to it after the reunification or at least as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo after the institution of a confederation.

The just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully reflects the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people to prevent the permanent division of the country and the nation and realize the reunification and enjoys the unequivocal support of the world peaceloving people.

"Equilibrium of Strength Theory" for Backing Division by Force of Arms

The imperialists who seek domination and subjugation have always resorted to the policy of "strength."

The "equilibrium of strength theory" loudly advertised by the splittists in Korea is an offspring of their policy of aggression.

In the "equilibrium of strength" the United States seeks to maintain its domination over south Korea and back the permanent division of Korea with "strength."

In an attempt to justify their argument, the advocates of "cross recognition" claim that an "international mediation" by big powers is a "reasonable way" to "guarantee" peace in Korea and solve the question of Korea's reunification.

This is an entirely illogical assertion.

The question of Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people which allows no third party's intervention or interference.

Tension persists in Korea and her reunification has not been achieved up to this day not because of the absence of "international mediation," but because of the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of our country and their splitting manoeuvres.

The Korean question must not be made a plaything of outside forces or used by anyone as a lever in the political bargaining.

Talking about "international mediation" on the question of Korea's reunification is contrary to the will of our people to solve the question of reunification independently, the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the UN resolution which welcomed and supported it.

After all, this is intended to justify the interference of outside forces in our country and their splitting policy.

The advocates of the "cross recognition" even claim that the countries which have state relations only with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should establish "diplomatic relations" with south Korea, alleging that as the south Korean authorities are in "power," they should not be ignored.

As for the present "regime" of south Korea, it is not an independent government with which the independent states should have relations. The south Korean "regime" is a tool for executing the colonial policy of the United States. This "regime" represents none of the Korean people.

Anyone who takes the stand of respecting the interests of the Korean people and desiring peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification should not discuss the question of recognizing the present "regime" of south Korea, but reject its splitting machinations, support and encourage the just struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and national reunification and help establish a democratic government in south Korea.

Rumsfeld, former U.S. Defence Secretary, in his "Defence Report of Fiscal 1977" presented to Congress on January 27, 1976, said that "our greatest concern in Northeast Asia is the power balance on the Korean Peninsula" and told a "joint press interview" on May 27 of the same year that the U.S. would do its best to help south Korea maintain the power balance with north Korea in the military aspect.

"Testifying" at a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on the "foreign aid bill for fiscal 1976" on November 15, 1975, Kissinger stated: "There is no other way of protecting the interests of the United States in south Korea but to strengthen the defence capacity of south Korea." (south Korea "Radio Munhwa," November 15, 1975)

It is none other than Japan and the south Korean authorities that are dancing to the tune of the "equilibrium of strength theory" of the U.S.

At a session of the House of Representatives on September 16, 1975, Miki, ex-Prime Minister of Japan, said: "For Japan ... the immediate task is to maintain the present equilibrium between north and south Korea and prevent a sudden change. For this, the continued presence of the U.S. troops is needed." And Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, at an "exclusive press interview" on December 3, 1976, said that "the reduction or withdrawal of the U.S. troops" occupying south Korea might "result in shattering the balance and security on the Korean Peninsula" and, "furthermore, undermining the security of Japan and Asia."

When working out the "Japan-U.S. joint statement" in March 1977 he persisted that the word "reduction," not "withdrawal," should be used in connection with the U.S. troop pullout from south Korea. ("Jiji," March 22, 1977, Washington)

On January 26, 1976, Pak Jung Hi ranted: "There is no room for the idea but building up our own strength. Our immediate task is not unification." In March 1977 he told the Japanese ambassador to south Korea that "a hasty withdrawal of the U.S. troops is not desirable" and begged Japan to strive to prevent it. (south Korean "Radio Chungang," January 26, 1976, south Korean "Radio Munhwa," March 17, 1977)

The splittists within and without are now steadily reinforcing the armed forces in south Korea in accordance with the "equilibrium of strength theory."

The United States has already hurled 6,847,000 dollars worth of military "aid." Now it schemes to further increase the military "aid" under the pretext of "compensatory measures" to offset the withdrawal of its ground force.

South Korean "Radio Munhwa" on July 15, 1977, reported on the "U.S. Defence Study Report" disclosed that 8,000 million dollars worth of weapons would be turned over to south Korea in four to five years as a "compensatory measure" to offset the "phaseout of the U.S. ground force."

On July 22, 1977, the "U.S. Eighth Army Radio" reported the same news quoting a "Pentagon source."

Now the United States is further increasing the naval and air forces in south Korea, shipping in large quantities of modern weapons of destruction and continues bringing ammunition from different military bases in Okinawa and Japan proper and the Pacific region.

Not without reason did Clough of the Brookings Institution in the United States, disclosed the scheme to reinforce the armed forces under the cloak of the "withdrawal" of the U.S. ground force. "Testifying" on the "withdrawal" of the U.S. ground force at the "U.S.-Japan policy symposium" in Tokyo, Japan, last year, he stated there is the prevailing argument in the United States of late that the U.S. troops occupying south Korea are rather being reinforced than being withdrawn.

On the instructions of the United States to promote "cooperation" within the framework of the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military system," the Japanese ruling circles are seeking to hold a main position in the "power balance" on the Korean Peninsula. To this end, they are working to put fresh muscles into the "Japan-south Korea military cooperation system" through the "reinforcement" and "redeployment" of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces, while increasing support to the nursing of the south Korean key industries.

Under the slogan of "allout security," the south Korean authorities are actively speeding up the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army and further strengthening the military fascist system, claiming that the "most urgent task is to build up strength."

In an attempt to check the U.S. troop pullout, they have also committed a filthy international bribery and even mumbled that it is favourable for the prevention of the U.S. troop pullout to render the situation more strained in Korea.

All the facts indicate that the splittists' drive for the reinforcement of armed forces intended to perpetuate the division of Korea by "strength" will eventually lead to another war in Korea.

The "two Koreas" plot of the advocates of the "equilibrium of strength theory" finds clear manifestation also in their call for "north-south co-existence" and "non-aggression treaty."

On July 10, 1972, Tanaka, ex-Prime Minister of Japan, at the "first cabinet meeting" characterized the then international situation as "an era of thaw" and said that Japan should pursue a "multilateral diplomacy suited to the thaw between the East and the West" and she "cannot but recognize that there exist two Koreas on the Korean Peninsula and the co-existence of two Koreas is our desirable diplomatic goal." On January 28, 1975, ex-Prime Minister of Japan Miki also said that he "hoped for the peaceful co-existence of the north and south of Korea." ("Jiji," January 28, 1975, Tokyo)

Pak Jung Hi in his "New Year's press conference" on January 18, 1974, said that "the north and the south should sign a non-aggression treaty...and co-exist peacefully" and in his "interview" with a reporter of the Japanese paper "Sankei Shimbun" on May 30, 1976, stated that "there is no other way but north-south peaceful co-existence for creating conditions for unification." ("Hapdong," January 18, 1974, Seoul. South Korean "Kyonghyang Sinmun," June 1, 1976)

Japan and the south Korean authorities claim that the "co-existence" of the north and south and conclusion of a "non-aggression treaty" in Korea are a "realistic way" for preserving peace and "the prerequisite to reunification." But this is nothing but a sophism for justifying their policy of permanent split.

The Japanese journal "Ushio" laid open long ago the real picture of the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without, when it said that it was originally a "drama in which the Pak Jung Hi regime is dancing in accordance with a U.S. script, with the United States as the stage director and Japan as the producer."

None of the "theories" brought forward by the splittists within and without and the methods used by them can be justified; they are designed to perpetuate the division of Korea and create "two Koreas."

Korea Must Be Reunified into One

The "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without is wholly contradictory to the will and purpose of our people and the world peaceloving people who unanimously desire the reunification of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without to permanently split the country and the nation into two as an intolerable insult to the Korean people and a wanton violation of the dignity and sovereignty of the nation.

Korea is always one and she belongs to the Koreans.

There is no reason or ground for one Korean to remain divided into "two Koreas" permanently.

The Korean people has been a homogeneous nation from old times and a resourceful people who has inherited one language and the same culture and custom in one country and one land through a long history spanning 5,000 years.

It is unthinkable that Korea which remained one organism through a long history of thousands of years should be divided into "two Koreas" in our era, the era of independence when all the countries of the world, big and small, are advancing toward independence and sovereignty.

The Korean people categorically opposed from the beginning the division of the country and the nation and earnestly wish to be reunified into one recovering the inherent appearance of our nation.

The division which has continued for over 30 years spells immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings to the Korean people.

The commonness of the homogeneous nation is gradually disappearing and millions of blood-relations splitted into the north and south have been unable to meet with each other or hear about each other's fate though one new generation has grown up.

The division of the country and the nation is, indeed, most heartrending to anyone of the Korean people.

When the misfortunes and sufferings brought by the past history of division are so great, the splittists within and without are now engaged in manoeuvres to obstruct the reunification of Korea at any cost and split for ever into two the land of the fatherland linked by the same vein and our people who are of the same blood. Can there be more serious crime than this?

The "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without should never be tolerated.

The U.S. ruling circles should clearly see the unshaken will of the Korean people to end the division and achieve reunification and the reality today when the just struggle of the peace-loving people of Asia and the rest of the world against domination and subjugation and for independence and sovereignty is mounting high and give up the "two Koreas" policy, take measures to completely and immediately withdraw all the U.S. troops and all the mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and their pledges, and should take their hands off Korea.

The Japanese Government should not play the role of a "detached force" travelling around with the script of "two Koreas" as a zealous follower of this policy of the United States contradictory to the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan; it should no longer take an action obstructive to the reunification of Korea.

If the south Korean authorities think they could prolong their remaining days by the "two Koreas" plot, intensifying their fascist repression of all patriotic elements struggling for democracy and peaceful reunification, that is a mistake.

Those who persist in the manoeuvres for permanent split, going against the people's will for reunification, are fated to meet the same end as the successive traitors who went to ruin, bringing curses of the whole nation on their heads.

The struggle for the reunification of Korea is the common cause of peace in Asia and the world.

Only when Korea is reunified and developed as one state, can the root cause of split and war be eradicated in this area and the peace in Asia and the world preserved and consolidated.

The world must advance more dynamically under all circumstances toward the reunification of Korea.

When the world energetically heads for the reunification of Korea, the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without will be thwarted and frustrated and the Korean people's feast cause of peace and peaceful reunification further accelerated.

Any country which really wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification must not in any event be drawn into or respond to the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without which can no more be tolerated either from the national point of view, humanitarian point of view or from the viewpoint of world peace.

The Korean people are greatly inspired by and always grateful for the positive support and encouragement extended by the world peaceloving people to our just struggle to reunify the country, rejecting outside forces.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people earnestly appeal to the governments and peoples of the socialist countries and the nonaligned countries and the governments and peoples of the peaceloving countries of the world to strongly oppose and reject the arguments on "cross recognition," "UN membership" and all other manifestations of the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without aimed at permanently splitting one Korea into two and actively help the Koreans realize the country's reunification independently and peacefully by themselves.

The Korean people express the hope that especially the American people who see at first hand the wrong Korean policy of the U.S. ruling circles directly responsible for Korea's division and the Japanese people who feel nearer than any others the Korean people's sufferings caused by division will join more actively in the struggle against the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the splittists within and without.

No splittists can ever break the rock-firm will and unshakable purpose of the Korean people who always peaceloving people the world over, will thwart and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest desire of the people.

(KCNA)

S. Korean Economy under Control of Japan

The Pak Jung Hi junta is beating drums more and more hysterically for a "high growth of the south Korean economy" and for a "powerful country with a self-supporting economy," utilizing foreign mass media, notably the Japanese press. However, this is not true. The fact is that the United States and particularly Japanese monopoly capital are getting a firm grip on the key branches of the south Korean economy in order to rake in exorbitant profits.

It is worth remembering that south Korea largely depends on Japanese commercial companies, spearheads of Japanese monopoly capital, for the supply of capital, loans, raw materials, techniques and plant equipments. The south Korean market is also completely dominated by the Japanese commercial companies which are amassing huge profits from there.

The south Korean economy has been made totally dependent on Japanese monopoly capital, to an extent where the south Korean government-run and comprador capital enterprises are put under the complete control of Japanese commercial companies.

Seoul says that exports are raising at a high rate, but over 60 per cent of the exports are produced by foreign-owned enterprises.

Foreign-owned enterprises are established by (1) foreigners' direct investment, (2) south Korea-Japan joint ventures and (3) foreign loans.

A total of 936 foreign concerns have been established in south Korea in the forms of direct investments and joint ventures. Direct investment companies are oriented to manufacture for export. Foreign investments are larger than domestic investments in about half of the 742 joint ventures. Foreign companies control such key branches as the financing and market control sections of joint ventures, irrespective of the investment rate for them.

South Korean newspapers make it clear that Japanese commercial companies are getting a firm grip on the key branches of south Korean economy in order to reap exorbitant profits.

$630 Mil. Direct Investment

The Pak Jung Hi junta provides every legal convenience in financing and taxes to foreign concerns to obtain more investments in south Korea. Japanese monopoly capital take a lion's share in the south Korean market with various favours given by Pak Jung Hi—low wages, ban on strike, low land prices.

It is noteworth that Japanese companies which held 70 per cent or more of foreign-owned enterprises totaled 759 in south Korean and their investments totaled 630 million dollars from 1962 to June 1976. Those investments were made largely in the export-oriented industries including fabrics, textile goods, electronics, electric appliances, chemicals, chemical fertilizer and machine-building industries.

The companies which were established with loans from foreign countries made a great contribution toward promoting the export-oriented policy of the Seoul "regime."

South Korean comprador capitalists and small companies are forced to depend entirely on Japanese monopoly capital as they receive public and commercial loans from Japan. In other words, loans from Japan are favorable to south Korean comprador and small companies, because they are long-term, low-interest loans. But they make the south Korean economy totally dependent on Japanese monopoly capital. Japanese commercial companies make desperate efforts to help them obtain public loans so that Japanese monopoly capital may be facilitated in making inroads into south Korea. These commercial companies are working as leaders for Japanese monopoly capital for its invasion of south Korea.

Prominent among them are Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Mitsubishi Corporation, C. Itoh & Co., Ltd., Marubeni-Iida Co., Ltd., Toyobo Co., Ltd. and Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.

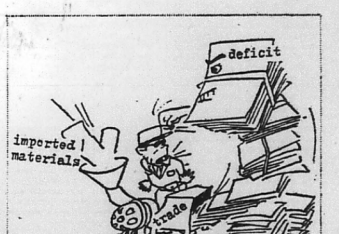
These commercial companies are mainly engaged in commerce, wholesale trade, direct investment, technology transfer and survey of economic and market conditions. They have a large share in south Korean trade. They control 20 to 30 per cent of the export and import business of south Korea.

The comprador capitalists who have received loans from Japan must not only pay the principals and interest on loans but also actively promote the sale of Japanese goods, increase orders for techniques needed in south Korea given to Japanese commercial companies and ensure cheap labor for them. To cite a few examples, comprador capitalists are forced to buy pollution-causing industrial establishments and worn-out plant equipments from Japan. Japanese commercial companies completely control comprador and small enterprises through loan extensions and direct investment and further reduce the south Korean economy to an appendage to Japanese monopoly capital.

The south Korean companies which receive loans from Japan, completely rely on Japanese commercial companies in marketing and export as well as in funding, in obtaining raw materials and technique: They can't compete with the Japanese commercial companies in business because they are not experienced in marketing abroad.

Japanese monopoly capital is trying to expand its market in third world countries, by utilizing south Korea.

Japanese commercial companies control the south Korean economy to such an extent that south Korea's economy would be ruined if 30 Japanese commercial companies should withdraw from there.



Deficit Trade with Japan Totals $9.4 Bil.

Japanese monopoly capital makes economic inroads into south Korea so as to receive exorbitant profits.

According to the south Korean daily newspaper "Tonga Ilbo" dated on May 1, 1977, Japanese capital has been strengthening the economic control of south Korea through trade, loan extensions and technology transfer since the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty": There are special relations between south Korea and Japan.

Last year, south Korean exports to Japan total 7 billion dollars and imports 14.3 billion dollars, with a trade deficit reaching 7.8 billion dollars. South Korea's trade with Japan scored a red-ink figure of 10.3 billion dollars from 1961 to the end of 1976.

The Jan. 22, 1978 issue of "Nippon Keizai Shimbun," a Japanese daily newspaper, says that south Korea's perennial trade deficit with Japan reached 1.635 billion dollars in the first 11 months of last year with the accumulative deficit overshooting 9.4 billion dollars.

Japan was paid 51 million dollars for 460 cases of technology transfer and 18 million dollars in the form of dividends of direct investments.

Japan's economic invasion of south Korea is designed to receive far cheaper manpower than in Japan and expand the market for Japanese goods. This is encouraged by special favours given by Pak Jung Hi in the form of preferential taxes and low land prices.

In the first 11 months of last year, south Korea obtained loans amounting to 2.17 billion dollars from Japan, with direct investments totaling 630 million dollars.

The October, 1976 issue of "Shin Tonga," a south Korean monthly magazine, carried an article pointing out that Japanese "economic animals" largely dominate the south Korean economy.

Today south Korea is placed under the economic control of Japanese monopoly capital, to an extent where the economic animals have come to have vested interests in various economic branches of south Korea, toy-making to automobile manufacture.

Skyscrapers and iron works in south Korea have been built almost entirely with Japan's funds and techniques.

The Japanese "economic animals" have a firm grip of the key branches of exportoriented industries of south Korea through direct investments or joint ventures.

The "yellow animals" sell machines and porcessed goods to get big profits and increase their shares in joint ventures.

The afore-mentioned facts show clearly that the south Korean economy is not growing at a high rate but that foreign monopoly capital strengthens its economic control over south Korea.

Koreagate in Seoul Subway Deal Revealed

Four major Japanese trading companies made exorbitant gross profits from sales of rolling stock and railway equipment to south Korea and paid nearly half of these profits in kickbacks to Kim Song Gon, the deceased former treasurer of the south Korea ruling party.

The gross profits reaped by Mitsubishi Corporation, Maruheni Corporation, Mitsui & Co., and Nisshoiwai Co. averaged 9.2 percent, and 4.1 percent or ¥750 million was paid to Kim. The total profits were ¥1,705 million.

After paying the rebates to Kim, the four firms had net profits of ¥955 million, with the exceedingly high rate of 5.1 percent. The net profits made by trading houses on normal transactions are said to average two percent.

The four companies, in their report on the south Korean deal filed with the Overseas Economic Corporation Fund, said they expected an average net profit rate of two percent.

A sum of ¥222 million, which the four companies are known to have remitted in commissions to Chang Il Enterprise, believed to have been a south Korean conduit for this kind of money, was not paid from the gross profits of ¥1,705 million. Officials of Mitsubishi Corporation, in response to an Asahi query, have affirmed that Tanabe Bunichiro, the Mitsubishi president, made a mistake when he remarked in the Diet last month that the commissions were paid out of the ¥1,705 million.

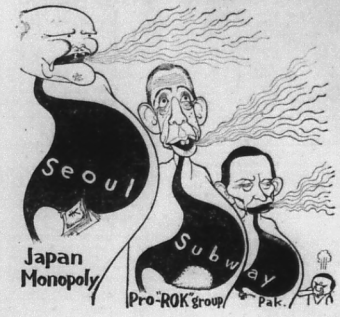
This would mean that the four trading houses made that much more profits from the south Korean deal.

Mitsubishi supplied 60 coaches for the subway system in Seoul and the three other trading houses sold 126 coaches for a south Korean national railway electrification project.

But the four companies pooled their profits and divided them by a "certain formula," according to their employes. Assuming that the commissions remitted to Chang Il were of the same nature as the kickbacks to Kim, the net profit rates of the four firms come out about even at over six percent. This percentage was presumably the formula used to divide the pooled profits.

A Japanese daily newspaper has made clear how much profit each of the four trading houses made from specific sales.

It also shows that gross profits from the sales of railway equipment, such as transformer stations and signals, averaged 9.9 percent, higher than 8.8 per cent rate chalked up from the rolling stock sales.



Moon Cult 3: London Times

Men with Short Hair, Well Scrubbed Faces

(Continued from the previous issue)

By Diana Patt.

Members of the Moon cult are forbidden sexual intercourse before marriage. Intercourse with a "sister" or "brother" within the movement is an unforgivable sin.

Men and women in the cult are "married" or blessed by Mr Moon, usually large numbers of couples at a time and after they have been members of the movement for about three years. The cult teaches: "Husband and wife must feel stronger love towards the Lord (Moon) than between themselves."

The number seven is symbolic, according to Mr Moon, who is something of a numerologist. "Married couples must abstain from the marriage relationship for at least seven months. There are those in Korea who have been abstaining for over seven years and live as sister and brother.

"Those whom God 'oves just cannot continue their married life. God strikes at their bodies and they cannot continue."

The teaching of the Unification Church is a sort of evangelical cocktail, with an ingredient of what many would regard as sheer lunacy.

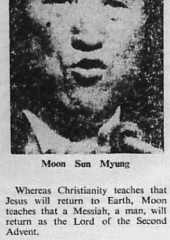
James Bjornstad, in his book, The Moon is not the Son, describes it thus: "Start with a well seasoned Taoist philosophy, add plenty of Christian words and phrases and even some Bible verses, and stir briskly until they blend together.

"Now add a bit of spiritism, not too much mysticism, a pinch of numerology, a dab of physics and a dash of anti-communism; mix it all together using a Korean Messiah until it blends, and you have the recipe for one of the new religious movements, the Unification Church founded by the Rev Sun Myung Moon."

The self-styled Messiah was born to a Presbyterian family in 1920 in the Pyongan Buk-do province of what is now North Korea. After the Second World War he became involved in an underground Pentecostal movement of an extreme nature in Pyong Yang.

That group believed Korea was the new Jerusalem of the Bible and that the Messiah would be born in Korea. Those elements are to be found in Mr Moon's Divine Principle.

Moon teaches that Adam and Eve were placed in the Garden of Eden to marry and produce perfect children free of sin. But Eve committed fornication with Lucifer, causing the spiritual fall of mankind.



Moon Sun Myung

Whereas Christianity teaches that Jesus will return to Earth, Moon teaches that a Messiah, a man, will return as the Lord of the Second Advent.

A new age dawned in 1960, the year that Mr Moon married his new wife. The Lord of the Second Advent and his new wife became the true parents of mankind. It is that teaching above all that makes this religious cocktail so explosive.

Parents who attack the Unification Church are called "Satanic." The top secret 120-day training manual instructs members to have contact with parents "before they start to investigate the UC," so that they "feel peaceful and joyful." They will not feel the necessity to investigate the church because they are so busy.

"Next method is to invite parents to your tidy centre.... Maybe singing songs and smiling can create a warm atmosphere."

The training manual has explicit instructions on how to react when a mother cries. "When he called his mother she cried. He came back to the centre and said I cannot move in. He could not deny the Messiah, but he could not move in because of his parents.

"I waited for a while until he became calm and I talked this way. 'Let us think what is true love. What is true love towards parents, to move in or quit Unification Church. If you quit the UC and resume school, then your parents will be happy. But how long can they be happy?

"If it is true that the Messiah is here and that his mission will surely be successful, then in several years the UC movement will cover America and all over the world. Sooner or later your parents will understand what the UC is. Then how will they feel if they stopped you from joining? They will regret it.'"

Members who go pioneer witnessing are recommended to use Holy Salt to separate them from Satan. "We sanctify or Holy Salt the new room, the new house, food, clothing, cars, bicycles, everything so we can offer them before God."

Then follow explicit instructions for making salt holy, with the direction that plain salt is better than iodized.

Members are also taught that "heavenly deception" is allowed.

But there is a lighter side to the Moon cult, which I witnessed when I went to Cleeve House, Seend, near Devizes, one of the Unification Church's residential centres. I went as an uninvited guest, posing as a friend of Mrs Diana Jones, of Okehampton, Devon, who has been campaigning for four years to get her daughter, Karen Seid, away from the cult.

The atmosphere at Cleeve House is like that of a hearty boarding school. The meals, thin slices of pork pie, rissoles and Camp Coffee, added to the illusion.

For the most part the young men have short back and sides haircuts and well scrubbed faces; the girls wear little or no make-up. They all smile, rather wide, set smiles, but the friendly overtures seem genuine and there is a gut feeling of good will and sincerity. There are songs with guitar accompaniment before meals. I met two mothers who were content to have their children members of the church.

Mrs Alison Farrow, of Tedburn St Mary, Devon, has a son, Nicholas, aged 22, who has travelled widely with the Moonies. He was in Plymouth when he met members of the sect and telephoned his mother to say he had found "a fantastic religious group."

Mrs Farrow said: "I went to lunch with the Plymouth group and and found them sweet, gentle and nice. I did not see him for two years (when he was in Europe singing with the UC choir) but he still has his sence of humour. Being dedicated does not seem to have knocked it out of him. I wrote to him wherever he was."

Mrs Mary Barlow, of Streatham, London, had two children who are members of the Unification Church and have married within it. They are Richard, aged 30, and Nicola, aged 28.

She says: "They all work for everyone. They are working for a small seed and a small start. It is sacrificial. What they earn they put back into things they can all share, which is what the world does not do. The church is small here, and new. The members are keen to create centres and eventually hospitals.

"I do not think they are brainwashed. They leave for different reasons. Some join idealistically and then get bored.

"Nor are the members pressurized. Some people feel their children should be headed for a profession, but parents should not stand in the way of what their children want."

Mr and Mrs Rees, of Oxford, have a daughter, Veronica, aged 26, who is a Moonies. Mrs Rees said: "My fears are rather nameless. You get this feeling of unease. The members think they are working for god, but I think they are slaves.

"In the beginning we were terribly upset and ill. We were not allowed in the centres. Gradually I have built up their confidence, but they are wary of me."

Mrs Diana Jones, however, has seen only the dark side of the Moon sect. Her daughter, Korean Seid, now 21, was still at school when a Moon member persuaded her to join the church.

Mrs Jones broke into a discussion group at Cleeve House, Seend, to ask: "Why is it necessary to use methods of indoctrination which alienate members from their homes, families, studies and entire previous way of life?"

She went on to say that the conflict between the teaching of the Unification Church and Karen Seid's normal way of life had resulted in her daughter's having a severe emotional breakdown. "My daughter was continually under pressure from a girl in the same form at school while studying for A levels before university entrance," she said.

Mrs Jones has a thick file of letters to show how she has bombarded the Home Office, the Charity Commissioners and the local police about the Unification Church.

The Times has evidence from parents and disaffected members of the Moon sect that Karen Seid's case is repeated, with slight variations, over and over again.

Dr James Beckford, who is a lecturer in sociology at Durham University and has made a study of the Moonies and other fringe religions, wrote in Psychology Today (August, 1976):

"The typical recruit in this country is aged between 18 and 23, has completed at least a sixth-form course, comes from middle or lower-middle class background and has always had a respect for religion.

"A few of the earliest recruits here had dabbled in drug-taking and other aspects of the youth culture. But nowadays it is unlikely that recruits will have shown any prior inclination to non-conformist behaviour.

"On the other hand, it is common for young people who are having difficulties with their studies or who are finding it hard to adjust to life away from home for the first time to be easily caught up in Moon's recruiting net. They often respond eagerly to the offers of friendship and foot at a family centre. Their defences may lack the resilience of people with a clearer sense of self-identity."

He adds: "...Members are virtually forbidden to remain in touch with their families and are taught to regard relatives who do try to remove them from the sect as "Satanic." Relations with the families are usually severed completely.

"The situation is occasionally aggravated when a recruit is persuaded to consign all his or her property over to the Unification Church. Some families have lost both persons and property to the Unification Church."

(Concluded)

Crossroads in S. Korea-Japan Relationship: Kim Ok Gil

Dr. Kim Ok Gil, president of south Korean Ribwa Women's University, addressed the College Women's Association of Japan on "Korea and Japan: Crossroads in a Relationship" on Jan. 30 in Tokyo. Follows excerpt from her speech carried in the Feb. 2 Japanese English-language daily "Mainichi Daily News":

In the mid-19th century, America came to Japan, opening the door to the West and obliging the Japanese to pursue a course of modernization. Japan learned Western styles and technology one step ahead of Korea. Following the footsteps of the Americans, in 1876 an armed Japan forced the "Hermit Kingdom" to "open its door." The treaty of amity concluded between the two countries at that time was the first in Korea's history. The first article of the treaty was misused and scholars have misinterpreted its significance. Instead, Mrs. Kim. The mutual recognition of sovereignty was a formal one and did not mean that Korea's sovereignty was recognized by Japan for the first time in history, according to Mrs. Kim. It certainly did not justify Japan's annexation of Korea, she said.

In 1905 the Japanese forced another treaty on Korea, making it virtually a protectorate. Depriving the Korean government of all diplomatic functions, foreign missions had to withdraw from Seoul. The office of resident general was established to enforce colonial rule under the guise of protecting Korean interests. In August of 1910 annexation became a reality, an infamous day of national humiliation when traitors signed the treaty and patriots committed suicide, said Mrs. Kim. For the first time Korea completely lost identity. It was the beginning of a tragic era, she said.

Military dictatorship was ruthless and absolute. Koreans were intentionally intimidated. Beating, although abolished in Japan, was revived in Korea. Without due process of law, the police were able to beat anyone with impunity, said Mrs. Kim.

Announcing to the world that a conspiracy against the life of the governor general had been uncovered, all anti-Japanese leaders were rounded up. Although no attempt had in fact been made, patriots languished in jail for years under this pretext, Mrs. Kim said. Newspaper publishing was prohibited.

Korean farmland was parceled out in five acre lots to Japanese immigrants granted loans at low interest rates. With such easy terms, said Dr. Kim, they could soon amass a fortune, becoming powerful landowners while the Korean farmers were poverty-stricken. Furthermore, forests were stripped and the mining industry was almost exclusively controlled by the Japanese. It seemed a curse to be born a Korean, said Mrs. Kim.

Under these desperate conditions, 33 prominent leaders proclaimed a declaration of independence to the world. It electrified the whole country. Citizens were stirred and took to the streets shouting. Two million people took part in 1,500 separate demonstrations, which were cruelly put down, she said. Although the governor general reported few casualties, 7,500 Koreans died and 15,000 were wounded. The Japanese suffered 8 dead and 8 wounded. Of the 46,000 Koreans arrested 27,000 were tried and 22,000 served prison sentences.

In a further attempt to destroy national spirit, Koreans were not allowed to use their native tongue. With the outbreak of World War II, suppression increased. Korean youths were impressed into the army. Dr. Kim lost her younger borther this way. Drafted, he was returned to his family a handful of ashes.

Eight F-15s Fly to S. Korea From U.S.

Eight U.S. air force F-15 Eagles arrived in south Korea on January 21 to participate in a "joint south Korea-U.S. air exercise" codenamed "Coronet Conder."

The air-superiority fighters departed Langley Air Force Base, Virginia the U.S. on January 21 for south Korea for "the 1st tactical deployment to south Korea," the U.S. Tactical Air Command (TAC) said on Jan. 20.

The TAC spokesman said that the eight Eagles would be deployed in south Korea from Jan. 21 to Feb. 14 to get pilots familiarized with the topographical conditions of south Korea.

At the same time, a sky truck which carries many training pilots and equipment parts joined in the training until Feb. 11. The puppet south Korean pilots also attended the air-to-land attack training.

In addition, ten OV 10 Bronco attacks attended the joint exercise.

According to another report, 10 F-111 fighter bombers with folding wings will be brought into south Korea for a military combined exercise which will be staged between March 1 and 22.

There is also a report that some tactical combat flying corps based in the U.S. mainland will be deployed in the air force bases of south Korea.

The Japanese daily Mainichi Shimbun said in its February 2 article written by its Seoul correspondent that "the force improvement plan for the U.S. air force in south Korea which urged by the south Korean government has not made any progress under the influence of the public disclosure of the U.S.-south Korea bribery scandal. Therefore, the United States intended to have south Korean government know its firm commitment on its defense by the continued deployment of F-15 Eagles."

Rodong Simnun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) Jan. 25 commented on the U.S. introduction of 8 F-15 Eagle fighter planes into south Korea.

The commentary said:

The introduction of new combat materials into south Korea and repeated war exercises by the U.S. are unthinkable apart from its policy of military assistance to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

These days it plans to increase the number of its military planes in south Korea to 72 and give more military "aid" to the puppets, demanding that it would observe its "security" commitment for the south Korean puppets.

An end must be put at once to the act of bringing new armed forces and combat materials into south Korea, staging military operational exercises and giving weapons to the puppets to egg them onto a war and the U.S. troops must quit south Korea forthwith as demanded by the people.

Photo shows one of eight F-15 Eagle fighters which arrived at Osan Air Base in south Korea to participate in an "south Korea-U.S. joint exercise," "Coronet Conder."

RPR Warns U.S. against Mil. Provocations

A spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on January 22 issued a statement denouncing the preparations for a war of aggression stepped up by the U.S. forces these days in and around south Korea, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Exposing the undisguised war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. forces, he said:

Large-scale military exercises and schemes to increase the combat capacity of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression directed against the Korean Peninsula are being pushed ahead more actively these days in the Far East and the western region of the Pacific.

According to a report confirmed, the U.S. Third Marine Corps in Okinawa and the U.S. Seventh Fleet entered a state of emergency from January 17 and started an "emergency mobilization exercise in a simulated case of emergency on the Korean Peninsula."

The U.S. Tactical Air Force Command announced that a total of more than 270 military planes including "F-15 Eagle" fighter planes and "A-7 D Corsair" attack planes for local war were additionally deployed in south Korea and the Pacific region from January under the 1978 short-term plan for tactical air force deployment.

This is connected with the so-called "Coronet Condor operation."

It was already reported that a military exercise called "Ssangyong-7," the largest-scale exercise in the history of south Korea-U.S. joint landing operations, was staged near Pohang and in south Korea-U.S. joint anti-submarine operational exercise held in the east sea in December last year and a south Korea-Japan joint military exercise, the largest one of its kind following the Second World War, was staged in October.

Such war moves of the U.S. imperialists going on behind curtain of the projected pullout of the U.S. ground force from south Korea are a grave provocation threatening peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and a vicious aggressive act coiling up tension in this region and going against the independent reunification of our country.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification resolutely denounces the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who are stepping up preparations for a war of aggression in and around south Korea and strongly demands an immediate end to the military provocations of the U.S. forces of aggression menacing peace on the Korean Peninsula and obstructing the cause of the reunification.

Now U.S. imperialism is further accelerating the arms reinforcement and war preparations, spreading the smokescreen of troop pullout and singing a peace psalm.

Clamorous joint military exercises staged more frequently on a larger scale under the label of "operation," "training" and so on with the puppet army and Japan Self-Defence Forces are based on U.S. imperialist strategic plan to strengthen the system of U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance and launch military operations with these united forces on the Korean Peninsula in case of emergency and part of detailed preparations for it.

This is also an insidious move and crafty trick of the U.S. aggressors to bolster up the *yusin* (revitalization) fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique in the grip of a crisis by promising to observe their defence commitment for south Korea and threatening and blackmailing the south Korean people.

Rodong Sinmun Hits JDA Deputy Director General

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) January 27 lashed at deputy director general of the Defence Agency of Japan Maruyama for claiming at a press conference that Japan "Self-Defence Forces" are very small. The paper in a commentary says that his statement reveals the sinister intention to placate the opposition of the Japanese public to arms buildup, justify the program of arms reinforcement and play a military role in the Far East.

Upon returning from the "Japan-U.S. working-level consultative meeting on security problems" held in Hawaii recently, Maruyama held a press conference at which he told the lie that the Japan "Self-Defence Forces" has ammunition less than half its "monthly need."

The commentary notes: The Japanese reactionaries themselves boasted of the Japan "Self-Defence Forces" equipped with sophisticated weapons and its fire power that increased "several times compared with that during the Second World War." Japan rapidly reinforced its armed forces through a series of "defence buildup programs." She has frequently held joint military exercises with the United States forces and the south Korean puppets and brought to open her intention to go out for military actions overseas.

Noting that Japan is stepping up its war preparations on the pretext of strengthening her "defence posture," the commentary continues:

In particular, the present situation in the Far East calls the people's attention to the Japanese authorities' plan to reinforce arms including ammunition. Japan is steadily increasing her military and economic aid to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, alleging that the "equilibrium of strength" may be upset by the "U.S. troop pullout" from south Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries take a hand in the creation of "two Koreas" with the aim of tightening their grip on south Korea as a commodity market, supplier of raw materials and cheap labour force and playing a military role there.

Japan's tentacles of aggression are stretched deep into all spheres of south Korea, political, economic and military. She is going to feverishly push ahead her program to beef up armed forces to attain this aggressive design.

The moves of the Japanese authorities to produce and stockpile more ammunition and weapons on the pretext of shortage of ammunition only reveal their sinister design to render the situation more strained on and around the Korean Peninsula and benefit from their involvement in the "contingency" in Korea.

The Japanese authorities' arms buildup moves will only make the Far Eastern situation complicated and aggravate the situation on the Korean Peninsula, in particular.

The Japanese authorities had better stop taking a dangerous road.

"Lately the authorities try to justify their acts by attaching preposterous conditions to the release of the detainees.

"Foolish indeed is the trick they employed to wrest letters of conversion from the detainees.

"The authorities also try to split and disturb the democratic forces from within by using politically the problem of releasing the detainees".

The statement condemned the puppets for detaining Kim Dae Jung in a hospital while pretending to "release" him under the pressure of public opinion.

No one "will be taken in by a series of sinister schemes and tricks" of the puppets, the statement said. It repeatedly stressed that "the fascist clique should unconditionally and promptly release all the conscientious prisoners of this country to atone even partly for the crimes they "committed against history and people."

South Korea Is Secret Dagger Plunged Into Heart of America

By David Conde

David Conde, an American Korea-watcher now stays in Japan, recently, contributed to the People's Korea his article headlined "South Korea Is Secret Dagger Plunged Into Heart of America." Follows the gist of the article:

When President Carter left Washington at the end of December for his nine-day, seven-nation tour, on a "crusade for democracy" there were some few who hoped he might achieve part of his objectives.

By January 10 in the New Year the world press began to judge the results in comparison with the openly expressed hopes for the stops in POLAND, Paris and INDIA. The biggest success was said to be in New Delhi, but by this time it was not clear if the trip was for genuine democracy or was it for more word juggling. In the first month the world began to learn more about this 18,000 mile trip and it's swarm of plans and planners.

This trip of little more than one week had been planned for 9 months starting in March 1977—starting in the highest levels of State and Defense Departments in small pockets of tactical and strategic planners. Many hundreds of Americans were involved in this effort for hope seeking is a psychological advantage for the capitalist, "free enterprise" system, which Washington liked to call "democracy" even though the time was one of unemployment crisis making a joke of the slogan, "one man and one vote."

But the important fact was the reality that so much high level planning, went into the scheming for one presidential trip, Nine months.

Ten days later, on January 9th, Japan's atom bomb research "secret" was sensationally publicised in the American SCIENCE magazine, nearly thirty years after the fact. (ASAHI in Tokyo, on January 9, 1977 asked: "Why did SCIENCE bring up Japan's atom bomb project," now and so long after the fact?)

These "secrets" of the USA and Japan, that the press had guarded so variously, should be compared with the still secret of KOREA, that is still guarded by the American CIA and Japan's ultra-secret political police.

Korean Secret Guarded By US and Japan

This was the May 16 event in 1961, when CHUNG HEE PARK staged a coup d'etat in Seoul with about 1,000 South Korean soldiers. Park was a Lt. Colonel in the Japanese Imperial Army and he had served in the Japanese occupation army in Manchuria, in a repressive South Korean Uniform.

Park's police mentality was quickly recognized, and it was soon seen by the American intelligence officers that opportunism was the dominant strain in Park's makeup. Lt. Okamoto had passed the acid test, being a "Korean" willing to serve his cruelest Colonial masters. Park spoke Japanese and had absorbed enough "Yamato Bunka"—Japanese culture to be accepted as an officer in the Emperor's Army, during wartime.

The first "president" of South Korea was Syngman Rhee of Hawaii, a representative of the Korean middle class (the bourgeoisie) who under American guidance took over the ruler of the regime of South Korea, that U.S. military created, in violation of the pledge made in the wartime CAIRO DECLARATION.

Rhee was a Westernized Korean, who had lived long in Hawaii, as a Korean immigrant but unlike Lt. Okamoto (Chung Hee Park) RHEE was totally opposed to Japanese imperialism, for he was 100% a Korean.

But post WWII Korea must be set in the proper economic framework among the gallery of grasping international bankers.

South Korea was one of the earliest—and most exploited—of the international bankers' loans founded as a result of the Korean War.

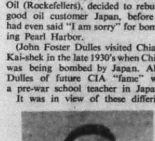
How Enemy Japan Was Made "Free World" Capitalist "Ally"

Since 1945 the U.S. alone has spent huge sum of approximately $600 billion in military expenditures and military assistance in ASIA.

This sum was spent for the Korean War and the war in Vietnam that began almost at the same time and to install or impose a pro-colonialist regime, such as that of Syngman Rhee in Korea, or the para-military regimes in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, or the slight variation in the model in Indonesia, the Phillippines and TAIWAN. In the latter case the United States has sided with General Chiang Kai-shek in the 1940's on the bankers side in the China civil war.

The United States thus became the dominant power in Asia after 1945 and in 1949 when the People's Republic of China was formed by Mao Tse-tung, the U.S. and China were enemies. In 1950 when the Korean War became an international war, the U.S. in the strategy of John Foster Dulles (and brother Alan Dulles) both lawyers for Standard Oil (Rockefeller), decided to rebuild good oil customer Japan, before it had even said "I am sorry" for bombing Pearl Harbor.

(John Foster Dulles visited Chiang Kai-shek in the late 1930's when China was being bombed by Japan. Alan Dulles of future CIA "fame" was pre-war school teacher in Japan.) It was in view of these differing



David Conde

but strong ties that Mao Tse-tung's revolutionary army had been hurled hugely into the Korean War, as soon as the American forces, under General MacArthur's command, approached the Yalu River in China.

When China entered this Korean civil war defensively it was intervening but not the same as the United States but CHINA's action gave the United States one of the biggest shocks ever given to Washington in all it's history.

Japan's New Asian Empire, Created by US

The United States became aware of the enormity of China's population in 1950 and began to plan how turn the 800 millions against the USSR socialist ally.

Almost at the same time the Dulles oil-lawyers decided to organize the even greater population of all Asia "to exploit the wage gap between the host country (for manufacturing) and Japan."

This basic decision of the United States regarding a monopoly Japan, was made in the late 1950's and early 1960's. And it was based upon the cruel reality of the 1930—1940's in which Japan had fought madly against all the national liberation movements of Asia, in particular CHINA.

The United States, although it did not win the Korean War of 1950-1953, a truly national liberation war—decided to use it to start to exploit all the people and resources of Asia, supporting the rightist military regimes as a bulwark against communism and socialism. The French, the British, the Japanese and the Americans all had fought against the restive colonial people, from the Phillipines to Thailand.

This U.S. strategy after WWII was based upon the logic of oil company marketing and the fiscal responsibility of Japan, which even after the big war, had paid for the shiploads of aviation fuel, bought from America to bomb CHINA—and Hawaii.

It was based upon this debt-paying experience with Japan that the United States decided to support all rightist military dictators in Asia, in order to control the peoples, while spreading a pall of multi-national pseudo industrialization, and using the millions of low-paid ASIANS to produce labour-intensive products such as textiles, televisions, electrical appliances and automobiles. The group that made the major profit from this plan was the international banks and they made investments in the industrial zones of South Korea, Taiwan, the Phillippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand.

Japan's industries and banks were the senior partner of the United States and by the 1970's the United States had decided to make Japan a full partner in Asia. This was based upon the military and financial understanding seen in the NIXON-SATO COMMUNIQUE OF November 1969, in which they stated their real imperialist plans for Asia for the future: "The security of the Republic of Korea is essential to the security of Japan." (Chung Hee Park's coup d'etat was six months later.)

This coup placed Korea once again, in Japan's sphere confronting whatever interest CHINA or the Soviet Union might have in the Korean Peninsula.

US Monopolist Plan in Asia to Save Capitalism

The MASAN FREE EXPORT ZONE grew out of the 1965 Normalization Treaty with Japan and by 1974, 65.4% share of foreign based firms were reported to be Japanese.

Under the 4th five year plan, South Korea borrowed 9,222 billion U.S. dollars in bank loans on which it would pay 4,309 interest.

The Economic Planning Commission of South Korea, in 1974 advertised widely: "South Korea has a highly productive, hard-working plentiful labor force. The average wage in South Korea is less than one tenth that of the U.S.A. and one eighth that of Europe, one fifth that of Japan."

Attracted by the abundant obedient labor force in South Korea, starting in 1957, between 1959 and 1962, MITSUI, MITSUBISHI, SUMITOMO, Nichiman, GOSHO and others began operating in South Korea. Marubeni-Iida was the first to land an export processing contract.

But even the firms that wanted to meet international labor standards found the social inducement of manufacturing under a military dictator, too big a temptation for many Japanese entrepreneurs in South Korea. The low wages and almost toothless labor unions, made South Korean working conditions in these wholly "export" factories almost supper-slavery.

A survey of working conditions made in 1974 by the Masan office of the Labor Ministry found 38 firms, or more than half of the foreign firms, to have unsanitary working conditions, inadequate pollution control, and be deficient in safety standards.

Extra Profit in Super-Exploitation

Some Japanese chemical and steel industries found it desirable—and profitable—to sell out their business in Japan and to move permanently to South Korea, now that it had become a profit-making colony again for Japan. Using the 'front' of Korean employees, some Japanese firms bought up land in South Korea, seeing little difference than in buying the Park Government.

With wages in South Korea reportedly only one fifth the amount paid in Japan and one fifteenth those paid in the United States, it was obvious that a ruler in Korea was not striving for the good of "his own people," if he was truly Korean.

An example of this tragic plundering of the Korean people by the Japanese in the "industrialization" in the export industries; is seen in the death of Chon Taeil, 23 years old youth on November 13, 1969. On this day, this young worker sat down in front of his place of work, shouting "We are not machines." Then he poured gasoline over his clothes and ignited this torch and burned himself to death. The young man had worked five years for one employer in a sweatshop garment factory. He was paid a monthly salary of only 23,000 won, little more than ten dollar. He tried to form a labor union but the others were afraid to join with him and then he presented petitions to the Government Labor Office, a dangerous thing to do. The only thing for him to do was to appeal to the public in a flaming gesture. So he burned himself to death seven years ago and he is still remembered as a labor martyr.

Contrast the purity of this young hero, who gave his all—his life—for the Korean people, with the grasping career of Lt. Okamoto-"President Chung Hee Park."

Or dig even deeper among the historical effal and consider the case of former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, who was one of the employers of CHUNG HEE PARK.

In the mid-1960's the Japanese people became aroused at the political shenanigans of Prime Minister Kishi, and amid nation-wide anti-Kishi demonstrations involving nearly half a million demonstrators, Kishi was forced out of office. But Kishi continued as a useful political factor on South Korea. Kishi had close ties with Chung Hee Park, as a long-time accomplice in northeast Asia. Kishi and Park were able to devise a subway deal for the "modernization" of Seoul. Through the manipulation of "Liberal-Democratic" power in the Japanese Diet, the Japanese Government (the Japanese people) made a loan available to pay for the subway cars to the big Japanese trading company insuring that about ten percent of the total was paid out as bribes to the "Liberal-Democratic Party" in Tokyo and another large part of the people's money was paid out as a political bribe to Chung Hee Park in Seoul.

South Korea Just Like Outskirt of Tokyo

Using the same kind of political "aid," MASAN at the tip of the Korean Peninsula is the home of the huge Masan Free Industrial Zone, is closer to all of Japan and S. Korea. The huge web of concrete freeways make Seoul only six and a half hours from Masan, while Pusan is only 40 minutes away. Also it only takes 8 hours to get by truck from Pusan, Korea to Shimonoseki, Japan. This is via the KANPU, the modern ferryline which Japan opened in 1970, timed for the whole exploitation of Asia and it's "cheap labor."

In the late 16th Century, Hideyoshi TOYOTOMI used this route to invade Korea. During the period of Japan's control of Korea from 1910 to 1945, MASAN was the center of Japan's trade and commerce, and the home of Japan's merchants in the colony.

Once again MASAN looks like the new base for the Asiatic invasion of America.

Note:

Though Nobusuke Kishi has for more than ten years been only an ex-premier of Japan, still he made a secret visit to the White House and to President Carter about three months ago.

Also in the developing U.S. strategy—Carter and Brzezinski—for Japan to assume the dominant role in the ASEAN zone for the new Asian economic bloc of Japan, is to include Korea and China.

First Human Rights Meet Held in Seoul

South Korean Christian leaders and intellectuals convened in Seoul on Jan. 31 in the first meeting of their newly-formed "council for human rights movement" to discuss future action.

The public meeting was held in the morning at the home of former "president" Yun Bo, Son with 23 committeemen attending and lasted about three and a half hours.

Those present included Kim Gwan Sok, secretary-general of the south Korean council of Christian churches, lawyer Pak Se Gyong, Chon Gwan Ji, former editor-in-chief of "Tonga Ilbo", Pak Hyong Gyu, pastor of the Seoul First Church and Ko Un, representative of the cultural association for freedom.

They decided to campaign for protection of human rights in Seoul and other cities to increase the individual membership of the council, which consists of 25 anti-*yusin* groups.

As initial targets, the council decided to seek the release of political prisoners striving for better working conditions and those advocating social justice and campus freedom.

The council also decided to take practical actions to expand the human-rights protection campaign.

Future activities of the new council will draw attention amid the coming political season which includes a presidential primary election around June and a presidential election around November.

The council was formed on Jan. 24 by various circles of the people, including most of dissident leaders. The council involved more than 20 anti-*yusin* civil organizations.

The council is aimed to inquire the violations of human rights, check the illegal acts committed by the authorities during their investigation and at courts and promote the cooperation with local organizations.

Conscientious Offenders Issue Statement

The Jan. 11 issue of "Minjok Sibo" published by anti-Pak south Koreans here carried a statement issued at a "meeting of conscientious offenders and their families" held in Seoul on Dec. 26 last year.

The "conscientious offenders" mean the political prisoners now behind bars and those personages temporarily released after they were arrested by fascist hangmen while struggling against the treachery and fascist crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for democracy and human rights.

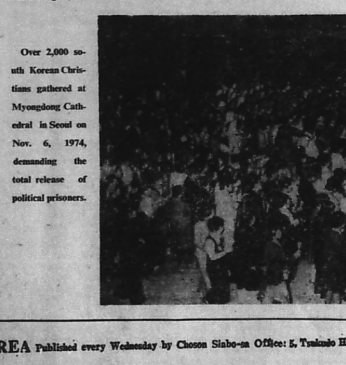
We "reject the present political system" of south Korea where the people have to be suppressed because of their demand for democracy and human rights, the statement said.

It stressed that "all the detained personages should be released unconditionally."

The statement held that Li So Son, mother of Chon Tae Il who was a worker of a clothing factory in the Pyonghwa market of Seoul, and other people who were thrown into prison while waging the labour movement must be released.

Referring to the fact that the puppet clique faked up the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" and ruthlessly murdered or still keep in detention persons connected with the party and are resorting to a crafty trick to justify their fascist suppression, the statement said:

"Today when public suspicions of the case of the People's Revolutionary Party have not yet been dispelled, we reclarify our demand that those personages connected with the case of the People's Revolutionary Party who are now in prison be set free or reexamined by open trial.



Over 2,000 south Korean Christians gathered at Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul on Nov. 6, 1974, demanding the total release of political prisoners.

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